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带有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应、脉冲、连续时滞和广义扩散函数的捕食者-食饵系统的定性分析*

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摘 要: 本文定性分析了具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应、脉冲、连续时滞和广义扩散函数的捕食者-食饵系统. 利用脉冲微分方程的比较原理给出了系统持续生存的条件, 并使用不动点理论证明了正周期解的存在性, 进而给出了系统存在正周期解的充分条件. 最后通过构造 Lyapunov 泛函证明了系统周期解的全局渐近稳定性. 该结论可为现实的生物资源管理提供可靠的策略依据.

关键词: 捕食者-食饵系统; 脉冲; 时滞; 正周期解; 全局渐近稳定

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1 引言

捕食者-食饵系统是非常重要的生态系统, 该系统正周期解的存在性和一致持久性已有相关的研究成果^[1-3]. 在种群的相互作用中时滞是不可避免的, 文献[4-13]中研究了时滞对捕食者-食饵系统的影响. 迁移现象是生物种群生存过程中一种非常普遍的现象; 再考虑到人为干预种群生长、繁衍的情况, 文献[14-20]中研究了扩散及脉冲因素对捕食者-食饵系统的影响. 最近的研究表明, 在某些情况下, Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应函数可以更好的反映多个食饵和捕食者的捕食者-食饵系统, 文献[21-26]讨论了 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应函数在一些生态模型中的应用.

本文主要考虑下面具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应、脉冲、连续时滞和广义扩散函数的捕食者-食饵系统

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ x_1' = x_1 \left[a_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t) - l_{11}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{11}(s)x_1(t+s)ds \right. \\ \quad \left. - \frac{c(t)y(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} \right] + d_1(t)f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \\ x_i' = x_i \left[a_i(t) - a_{ii}(t)x_i(t) - l_{1i}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s)x_i(t+s)ds \right] \\ \quad + d_i(t)f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n, \\ y' = y \left[-b_1(t) - b_{11}(t)y(t) - l_{21}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s)y(t+s)ds + \frac{g(t)x_1(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} \right], \\ t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ x_i(t_k^+) = (1 - \theta_k^i)x_i(t_k), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ y(t_k^+) = (1 - \mu_k)y(t_k), \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

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其中 $x_i(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $y(t)$ 分别表示食饵和捕食者的种群密度, 而且食饵 $x_1(t)$ 和捕食者 $y(t)$ 被限制在斑块 1 中. $a_i(t)$, $a_{ii}(t)$, $l_{1i}(t)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $b_1(t)$, $b_{11}(t)$, $c(t)$, $g(t)$, $\alpha(t)$, $\beta(t)$, $\gamma(t)$ 是严格正的有界连续函数且具有正周期 ω . $d_i(t)$ 是扩散系数, 常数 $\tau \in [0, +\infty)$, 函数 $k_{1i}(t) \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $k_{21}(t) \geq 0$ 是定义在 $[-\tau, 0]$ 上的分段连续函数, 而且是正归化的函数, 即

$$\int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(t)dt = 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(t)dt = 1.$$

广义扩散函数 $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上连续且满足如下条件:

- 1) 当 $x_i > x_j$ ($j \neq i$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时, $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < 0$, $f_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) > 0$;
- 2) 当 $x_i < x_j$ ($j \neq i$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 时, $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) > 0$, $f_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) < 0$;
- 3) $|f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - f_i(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n)| \leq L_i \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \tilde{x}_i|$, 其中 L_i 为常数.

脉冲参数 θ_k^i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, μ_k 是正常数, 且存在一个正整数 q , 满足 $\theta_{k+q}^i = \theta_k^i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\mu_{k+q} = \mu_k$, $t_{k+q} = t_k + \omega$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$. 根据实际意义可知, $1 - \theta_k^i > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $1 - \mu_k > 0$. 参数 t_k 满足

$$0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_k < \dots, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_k = +\infty.$$

$\prod_{0 < t_k < t} (1 - \theta_k^i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\prod_{0 < t_k < t} (1 - \mu_k)$ 是以 ω 为周期的周期函数. 对所有 $t \geq 0$, 存在两个正常数 n_1 和 N_1 , 满足

$$n_1 \leq \prod_{0 < t_k < t} (1 - \theta_k^i) \leq N_1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

对所有 $t \geq 0$, 存在两个正常数 n_2 和 N_2 , 满足 $n_2 \leq \prod_{0 < t_k < t} (1 - \mu_k) \leq N_2$. 记

$$\mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y) \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \mid x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, y \geq 0\}.$$

系统 (1) 的初始条件由以下函数给出

$$x_i(s) = \varphi_i(s) > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad y(s) = \psi(s) > 0, \quad s \in [-\tau, 0], \quad (2)$$

其中 $\varphi_i, \psi \in C^1([-\tau, 0], \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1})$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

为了讨论方便, 采用以下记号和假设. 记 $PC(\mathbf{R}^+, \mathbf{R})$ 是满足以下条件的函数集合 $\phi: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. 函数 $\phi(t)$ 在 $t \in \mathbf{R}^+$ 且 $t \neq t_k$ 处连续, 点 $t_k \in \mathbf{R}^+$ 是函数的第一类不连续点且在该点处的左极限存在. 记带有正周期 ω 的 Banach 空间为

$$PC_\omega = \{\phi \in PC([0, \omega], \mathbf{R}) \mid \phi(0) = \phi(\omega)\} \times \left\{ \|\phi\|_{PC} = \sup_{t \in [0, \omega]} |\phi(t)| \right\},$$

记

$$f^l = \min_{t \in [0, \omega]} f(t), \quad f^m = \max_{t \in [0, \omega]} f(t), \quad \bar{f} = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^\omega f(t)dt,$$

其中 $f(t) \in PC_\omega$.

2 系统 (1) 的一致持久性

定义 2.1 如果存在有界紧集 $\Gamma \in \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1}$, 使得系统 (1) 满足初始条件 (2) 的每一个解最终都进入并滞留在集合 Γ 中, 则称系统 (1) 是一致持久的.

引理 2.1 假设有如下的脉冲方程

$$\begin{cases} s'(t) = s(t)(a_1(t) - a_{11}(t)s(t)), & t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, \\ s(t_k^+) = m_k s(t), & t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

和非脉冲方程

$$x'(t) = x(t)\left(a_1(t) - a_{11}(t) \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k x(t)\right), \tag{4}$$

其中函数 $a_1(t)$, $a_{11}(t)$ 是严格正的有界连续函数且具有正周期 ω , 参数 t_k 满足

$$0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_k < \cdots, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_k = +\infty.$$

脉冲参数 m_k 满足 $0 < m_k < 1$, 且存在一个正整数 q , 有 $m_{k+q} = m_k$, $t_{k+q} = t_k + \omega$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$ 成立, 则有以下结论:

- 1) 如果 $x(t)$ 是 (4) 在 $[-\tau, +\infty)$ 上的解, 则 $s(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k x(t)$ 是 (3) 的解;
- 2) 如果 $s(t)$ 是 (3) 在 $[-\tau, +\infty)$ 上的解, 则 $x(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} \frac{1}{m_k} s(t)$ 是 (4) 的解.

证明 设 $x(t)$ 是 (4) 在 $[-\tau, +\infty)$ 上的解, 则 $s(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k x(t)$ 在区间 $(t_k, t_k + 1]$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$ 是连续的, 且对任意 $t \neq t_k$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots$, 有

$$s'(t) - s(t)(a_1 - a_{11}s(t)) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k \left(x'(t) - x(t) \left(a_1 - a_{11} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k x(t) \right) \right) = 0, \tag{5}$$

另一方面, 对任意 $t_k \in \{t_k, k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$, 有

$$s(t_k^+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_j x(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_j \leq t_k} m_j x(t_k),$$

由已知的脉冲点的条件 $s(t_k^+) = \prod_{0 \leq t_j < t_k} m_j x(t_k)$, 综合以上两式可以推出

$$s(t_k^+) = m_k s(t_k), \tag{6}$$

从 (5) 和 (6) 可知, $s(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k x(t)$ 是 (3) 的解.

假设 $s(t)$ 是 (3) 在 $[-\tau, +\infty)$ 上的解, 则 $s(t)$ 在区间 $(t_k, t_{k+1}]$ ($k = 1, 2, \cdots$) 是连续的. 结合式 (6) 可知, 对任意 $k = 1, 2, \cdots$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_k^+) &= \prod_{0 \leq t_j \leq t_k} \frac{1}{m_j} s(t_k^+) = \prod_{0 \leq t_j < t_k} \frac{1}{m_j} s(t_k) = x(t_k), \\ x(t_k^-) &= \prod_{0 \leq t_j \leq t_k} \frac{1}{m_j} s(t_k^-) = \prod_{0 \leq t_j < t_k} \frac{1}{m_j} s(t_k) = x(t_k), \end{aligned}$$

从而 $x(t)$ 在 $[-\tau, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且满足方程 (4), 所以 $x(t) = \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} \frac{1}{m_k} s(t)$ 是 (4) 的解.

引理 2.2 \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} 是系统 (1) 的不变集.

引理 2.3 设常数 $M > 0$, 则系统 (1) 满足初始条件 (2) 的任一解 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y(t))$, 当时间 t 充分大时有 $x_i(t) \leq M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, y(t) \leq M$.

证明 令 $V(t) = \max\{x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)\}$, 沿系统 (1) 计算 $V(t)$ 的右上导数, 则有以下几种可能:

1) $V(t) = x_1(t)$, 则

$$D^+V(t) \leq x_1(t)(a_1(t) - a_{11}(t)x_1(t)) \leq V(t)(a_1^m - a_{11}^l V(t)); \quad (7)$$

2) $V(t) = x_j(t), j = 2, 3, \dots, n$, 则

$$D^+V(t) \leq x_j(t)(a_j(t) - a_{jj}(t)x_j(t)) \leq V(t)(a_j^m - a_{jj}^l V(t)). \quad (8)$$

令 $\tilde{A}_1 \in \{a_i^m, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}, \tilde{A}_{11} \in \{a_{ii}^l, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 而且满足

$$\frac{\tilde{A}_1}{\tilde{A}_{11}} = \max \left\{ \frac{a_i^m}{a_{ii}^l}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\} = M_1,$$

则结合系统 (1) 和 (7), (8) 式, 可以得到如下脉冲系统

$$\begin{cases} D^+V(t) \leq V(t)(\tilde{A}_1 - \tilde{A}_{11}V(t)), & t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ V(t^+) = m_k V(t), & t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

其中 $m_k = \max\{1 - \theta_k^i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 初值条件为

$$V(s) = \max\{\varphi_i(s), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, s \in [-\tau, 0]\}, \quad V(0^+) = \max\{\varphi_i(0), i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}.$$

考虑如下非脉冲方程

$$v'(t) = v(t)\left(\tilde{A}_1 - \tilde{A}_{11} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} m_k v(t)\right), \quad (10)$$

其初始条件为 $v(0) = V(0)$. 对 (10) 式再利用脉冲参数的已知条件进行放大, 可得

$$v'(t) \leq v(t)(\tilde{A}_1 - \tilde{A}_{11}n_1 v(t)).$$

经过计算可知, 存在 $T_1 > 0$, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, $v(t) \leq M_1/n_1$. 由脉冲比较定理^[16]及引理 2.1 可知, 当 $t > T_1$ 时, $V(t) \leq N_1 M_1/n_1$, 即当 $t > T_1$ 时, 有

$$x_i(t) \leq N_1 M_1/n_1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (11)$$

从系统 (1) 的第三个等式及已知条件, 可以推出

$$y'(t) \leq y(t)\left(-b_1(t) - b_{11}(t)y(t) + \frac{g(t)}{\beta(t)}\right) \leq y(t)\left(\frac{g^m}{\beta^l} - b_1^l - b_{11}^l y(t)\right). \quad (12)$$

令

$$B_1 = \frac{g^m}{\beta^l} - b_1^l, \quad B_{11} = b_{11}^l, \quad M_2 = \frac{g^m - b_1^l \beta^l}{\beta^l b_{11}^l},$$

则结合系统 (1) 和 (12) 式, 可以得到如下脉冲系统

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) \leq y(t)(B_1 - B_{11}y(t)), & t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ y(t^+) = (1 - \mu_k)y(t), & t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

初值条件为 $y(s) = \psi(s) > 0, s \in [-\tau, 0], y(0^+) = \psi(0)$.

考虑如下非脉冲方程

$$v'(t) = v(t) \left(B_1 - B_{11} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} (1 - \mu_k) v(t) \right), \quad (14)$$

其初始条件为 $v(0) = \psi(0)$. 对 (14) 式再利用脉冲参数的已知条件进行放大, 可得

$$v'(t) \leq v(t)(B_1 - B_{11}n_2v(t)).$$

经过计算可知, 存在 $T_2 > T_1$, 当 $t > T_2$ 时, $v(t) \leq M_2/n_2$. 由脉冲比较定理^[16]及引理 2.1 可知, 当 $t > T_2$ 时, 有

$$y(t) \leq N_2 M_2 / n_2, \quad (15)$$

令 $M = \max\{N_1 M_1 / n_1, N_2 M_2 / n_2\}$, 则从 (11) 和 (15) 式可得: 当 $t > T_2$ 时, 有

$$x_i(t) \leq M, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad y(t) \leq M, \quad (16)$$

即当 t 充分大时, $x_i(t) \leq M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, y(t) \leq M$.

令

$$m_1 = \left\{ \frac{a_1^l - Ml_{11}^m - c^m/\gamma^l}{a_{11}^m}, \frac{a_i^l - Ml_{1i}^m}{a_{ii}^m}, i = 2, 3, \dots, n \right\}.$$

定理 2.1 若有

$$(H1) \quad m_1 > 0; \quad (H2) \quad \frac{g^l n_1 m_1}{2N_1 \alpha^m + \beta^m n_1 m_1 + 2\gamma^m N_1 M} - b_1^m - Ml_{21}^m > 0;$$

则系统 (1) 是一致持久的.

证明 设 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y(t))$ 是系统 (1) 满足初始条件 (2) 的解, 则从系统 (1) 的第一个和第二个等式和引理 2.3, 可知存在 $T_3 > 0$, 当 $t > T_3$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1' &> x_1(a_1^l - Ml_{11}^m - c^m/\gamma^l - a_{11}^m x_1) + d_1^l f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \\ x_i' &> x_i(a_i^l - Ml_{1i}^m - a_{ii}^m x_i(t)) + d_i^l f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

设 $V_1(t) = \min\{x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)\}$, 沿系统 (1) 计算 $V_1(t)$ 的左下导数, 则有以下几种可能:

1) $V_1(t) = x_1(t)$, 则

$$D^- V_1(t) \geq V_1(t)(a_1^l - Ml_{11}^m - c^m/\gamma^l - a_{11}^m V_1(t)); \quad (17)$$

2) $V(t) = x_i(t), i = 2, 3, \dots, n$, 则

$$D^- V_1(t) \geq V_1(a_i^l - Ml_{1i}^m - a_{ii}^m V_1(t)). \quad (18)$$

令 $\tilde{a}_1 \in \{a_1^l - Ml_{11}^m - c^m/\gamma^l, a_i^l - Ml_{1i}^m, i = 2, 3, \dots, n\}$, $\tilde{a}_{11} \in \{a_{ii}^m, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 而且满足

$$\frac{\tilde{a}_1}{\tilde{a}_{11}} = \min \left\{ \frac{a_1^l - Ml_{11}^m - c^m/\gamma^l}{a_{11}^m}, \frac{a_i^l - Ml_{1i}^m}{a_{ii}^m}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\} = m_1,$$

则结合系统(1)和(17),(18)式,可以得到如下脉冲系统

$$\begin{cases} D^-V_1(t) \geq V_1(t)(\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_{11}V_1(t)), & t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ V_1(t^+) = p_k V_1(t), & t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

其中 $p_k = \min\{1 - \theta_k^i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$. 初值条件为

$$V_1(s) = \min\{\varphi_i(s), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, s \in [-\tau, 0]\}, \quad V_1(0^+) = \min\{\varphi_i(0), i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}.$$

考虑如下非脉冲方程

$$v_1'(t) = v_1(t) \left(\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_{11} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} p_k v_1(t) \right), \quad (20)$$

其初始条件为 $v_1(0) = V_1(0)$. 对(19)式再利用脉冲参数的已知条件进行缩小,可得

$$v_1'(t) \geq v_1(t) (\tilde{a}_1 - \tilde{a}_{11} N_1 v_1(t)). \quad (21)$$

经过计算可知,存在 $T_4 > T_3$, 当 $t > T_4$ 时, $v_1(t) \geq m_1/(2N_1)$. 由脉冲比较定理^[16]及引理2.1可知,当 $t > T_4$ 时, $V_1(t) \geq n_1 m_1/(2N_1)$, 即当 $t > T_4$ 时,有

$$x_i(t) \geq \frac{n_1 m_1}{2N_1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (22)$$

从系统(1)的第三个等式,引理2.3和(22)式,可知当 $t > T_4$ 时,有

$$y'(t) \geq y(t) \left[\frac{g^l n_1 m_1}{2N_1 \alpha^m + \beta^m n_1 m_1 + 2MN_1 \gamma^m} - b_1^m - Ml_{21}^m - b_{11}^m y(t) \right]. \quad (23)$$

令

$$\tilde{b}_1 = \frac{g^l n_1 m_1}{2N_1 \alpha^m + \beta^m n_1 m_1 + 2\gamma^m N_1 M} - b_1^m - Ml_{21}^m, \quad \tilde{b}_{11} = b_{11}^m, \quad m_2 = \frac{\tilde{b}_1}{\tilde{b}_{11}},$$

则结合系统(1)和(23)式,可以得到如下脉冲系统

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) \geq y(t) (\tilde{b}_1 - \tilde{b}_{11} y(t)), & t \neq t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \\ y(t^+) = (1 - \mu_k) y(t), & t = t_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

其初值条件为 $y(s) = \psi(s), s \in [-\tau, 0], y(0^+) = \psi(0)$.

考虑如下非脉冲方程

$$u'(t) = u(t) \left(\tilde{b}_1 - \tilde{b}_{11} \prod_{0 \leq t_k < t} (1 - \mu_k) u(t) \right), \quad (25)$$

其初始条件为 $u(0) = \psi(0)$. 对(25)式再利用脉冲参数的已知条件进行缩小,可得

$$u'(t) \geq u(t) (\tilde{n}_1 - \tilde{b}_{11} N_2 u(t)). \quad (26)$$

经过计算可知,存在 $T_5 > T_4$, 当 $t > T_5$ 时, $u(t) \geq m_2/(2N_2)$. 由脉冲比较定理^[16]及引理2.1可知,当 $t > T_5$ 时,有

$$y(t) \geq \frac{n_2 m_2}{2N_2}. \quad (27)$$

令 $m = \min\{\frac{n_1 m_1}{2N_1}, \frac{n_2 m_2}{2N_2}\}$, 则

$$\Gamma = \{(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y(t)) \mid m \leq x_i(t) \leq M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, m \leq y(t) \leq M\}. \quad (28)$$

显然集合 Γ 是 R_+^{n+1} 的一个有界紧子集. 从以上讨论可知, 当 t 充分大时系统(1)满足初始条件(2)的每一个解最终都进入并滞留在集合 Γ 中, 所以系统(1)是一致持久的.

3 正周期解的存在性及稳定性

本节中首先给出系统 (1) 存在正周期解的充分条件, 然后讨论周期解的稳定性.

定理 3.1 如果条件 (H1) 和 (H2) 成立, 那么以 $\omega > 0$ 为周期的系统 (1) 至少存在一个正周期解.

证明 由引理 2.2 可知, \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} 是系统 (1) 的不变集, 因而系统存在一个正不变集, 则式 (28) 中所定义的集合 Γ 是系统的一个正不变集.

定义 Poinare 映射 $\Phi: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$, 即

$$\Phi(x_1(0^+), x_2(0^+), \dots, x_n(0^+), y(0^+)) = (x_1(\omega^+), x_2(\omega^+), \dots, x_n(\omega^+), y(\omega^+)), \quad (29)$$

显然集合 Γ 是 \mathbf{R}_+^{n+1} 上的有界凸的闭子集, 映射 Φ 是 Γ 到 Γ 的自映射. 由解对初值的连续依赖性, Φ 为连续算子, 由 Brouwer 不动点定理可知, Φ 在 Γ 中存在不动点, 即系统 (1) 至少存在一个正周期解.

定理 3.2 设 $(\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t), \tilde{y}(t))$ 是系统 (1) 满足初值条件 (2) 的一个正的有界解. 若有条件 (H1), (H2) 及以下条件成立

$$(H3) \quad a_{11}^l - l_{11}^m - \frac{c^m \beta^m M + g^m \alpha^m + g^m \gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)} - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{d_j^m L_j}{m} > 0;$$

$$(H4) \quad a_{ii}^l - l_{ii}^m - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \frac{d_j^m L_j}{m} > 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n;$$

$$(H5) \quad b_{11}^l + l_{21}^l - \frac{c^m \beta^m M + g^m \alpha^m + g^m \gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)} > 0;$$

其中 $\Delta(m) = (\alpha^l + \beta^l m + \gamma^l m)^2$, 则 $(\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t), \tilde{y}(t))$ 是全局渐近稳定的.

证明 设 $(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y(t))$ 是系统 (1) 满足初值条件 (2) 的一个解. 从定理 2.1 和 (28) 式中定义的集合 Γ 可知, 存在 $T_6 > 0$, 当 $t > T_6$ 时, $(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y(t)) \in \Gamma$, 存在 $t_0 > 0$, 当 $t > T_6 + t_0$ 时, $(\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t), \tilde{y}(t)) \in \Gamma$. 即当 $t > T_6 + t_0$ 时, 有

$$0 < m \leq x_i(t), \quad \tilde{x}_i(t) \leq M, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad 0 < m \leq y(t), \quad \tilde{y}(t) \leq M.$$

令

$$x_i^* = \ln x_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad y^* = \ln y(t), \quad \tilde{x}_i^* = \ln \tilde{x}_i(t), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad \tilde{y}^* = \ln \tilde{y}(t).$$

考虑如下的 Lyapunov 函数

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(t) = & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(|x_i^*(t) - \tilde{x}_i^*(t)| + l_{1i}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s) \int_{t+s}^t |x_i(v) - \tilde{x}_i(v)| dv ds \right) \\ & + |y^*(t) - \tilde{y}^*(t)| + l_{21}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s) \int_{t+s}^t |y(v) - \tilde{y}(v)| dv ds, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

则当 $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k] \subset [T_6 + t_0, +\infty)$ 时, 计算函数 $V_2(t)$ 的右上导数, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 D^+V_2(t) = & \operatorname{sign}(x_1^* - \tilde{x}_1^*) \left[-a_{11}(t)(x_1 - \tilde{x}_1) - l_{11}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{11}(s)(x_1(t+s) - \tilde{x}_1(t+s))ds \right. \\
 & - \frac{c(t)y(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} + \frac{c(t)\tilde{y}(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)\tilde{x}_1(t) + \gamma(t)\tilde{y}(t)} \\
 & + \frac{d_1(t)}{x_1} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - \frac{d_1(t)}{\tilde{x}_1} f_1(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) \Big] \\
 & + \sum_{i=2}^n \operatorname{sign}(x_i - \tilde{x}_i) \left[-a_{ii}(t)(x_i^* - \tilde{x}_i^*) - l_{1i}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s)(x_i(t+s) - \tilde{x}_i(t+s))ds \right. \\
 & + \frac{d_1(t)}{x_1} f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - \frac{d_1(t)}{\tilde{x}_i} f_i(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) \Big] \\
 & + \operatorname{sign}(y^* - \tilde{y}^*) \left[-b_{11}(t)(y - \tilde{y}) - l_{21}(t) \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s)(y(t+s) - \tilde{y}(t+s))ds \right. \\
 & + \frac{g(t)x_1(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} - \frac{g(t)\tilde{x}_1(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)\tilde{x}_1(t) + \gamma(t)\tilde{y}(t)} \Big] \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^n l_{1i}^m \left[\int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s)|x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)|ds - \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s)|x_i(t+s) - \tilde{x}_i(t+s)|ds \right] \\
 & + l_{21}^m \left[\int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s)|y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)|ds - \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s)|y(t+s) - \tilde{y}(t+s)|ds \right]. \quad (31)
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{sign}(x_1^* - \tilde{x}_1^*) \left[-\frac{c(t)y(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} + \frac{c(t)\tilde{y}(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)\tilde{x}_1(t) + \gamma(t)\tilde{y}(t)} \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{c^m \alpha^m + c^m \beta^m M}{\Delta(m)} |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)| + \frac{c^m \beta^m M}{\Delta(m)} |x_1(t) - \tilde{x}_1(t)|, \quad (32)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{sign}(y^* - \tilde{y}^*) \left[\frac{g(t)x_1(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)x_1(t) + \gamma(t)y(t)} - \frac{g(t)\tilde{x}_1(t)}{\alpha(t) + \beta(t)\tilde{x}_1(t) + \gamma(t)\tilde{y}(t)} \right] \\
 & \leq \frac{g^m \alpha^m + g^m \gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)} |x_1(t) - \tilde{x}_1(t)| + \frac{g^m \gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)} |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)|, \quad (33)
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Delta(m) = (\alpha^l + \beta^l m + \gamma^l m)^2$.

令

$$D_i(t) = \operatorname{sign}(x_i^* - \tilde{x}_i^*) \left[\frac{d_i(t)}{x_i} f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - \frac{d_i(t)}{\tilde{x}_i} f_i(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n) \right],$$

从广义扩散函数 $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 的定义出发, 分情况讨论 x_i 和 \tilde{x}_i 的大小关系, 可推导出

$$D_i(t) \leq \frac{d_i^m L_i}{m} \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j - \tilde{x}_j|. \quad (34)$$

参照 (32)-(34), 对 (31) 式进行放大, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} D^+V_2(t) \leq & -\left(a_{11}^l - l_{11}^m - \frac{c^m\beta^m M + g^m\alpha^m + g^m\gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)} - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{d_j^m L_j}{m}\right)|x_1 - \tilde{x}_1| \\ & - \sum_{i=2}^n \left(a_{ii}^l - l_{ii}^m - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \frac{d_j^m L_j}{m}\right)|x_i - \tilde{x}_i| \\ & - \left(b_{11}^l + l_{21}^l - \frac{c^m\beta^m M + g^m\alpha^m + g^m\gamma^m M}{\Delta(m)}\right)|y - \tilde{y}|. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

根据条件 (H3)-(H5), 可知存在一个常数 $\delta > 0$, 当 $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k] \subset [T_6 + t_0, +\infty)$ 时, 有

$$D^+V_2(t) \leq -\delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \tilde{x}_i| + |y - \tilde{y}| \right), \quad (36)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(t_k^+) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(|x_i^*(t_k^+) - \tilde{x}_i^*(t_k^+)| + l_{1i}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s) \int_{t_k^++s}^{t_k^+} |x_i(v) - \tilde{x}_i(v)| dv ds \right) \\ &\quad + |y^*(t_k^+) - \tilde{y}^*(t_k^+)| + l_{21}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s) \int_{t_k^++s}^{t_k^+} |y(v) - \tilde{y}(v)| dv ds \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(|\ln(1 - \theta_k^i)x_i(t_k) - \ln(1 - \theta_k^i)\tilde{x}_i(t_k)| \right. \\ &\quad \left. + l_{1i}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{1i}(s) \int_{t_k^++s}^{t_k^+} |x_i(v) - \tilde{x}_i(v)| dv ds \right) + |\ln(1 - \mu_k)y(t_k) - \ln(1 - \mu_k)\tilde{y}(t_k)| \\ &\quad + l_{21}^m \int_{-\tau}^0 k_{21}(s) \int_{t_k^++s}^{t_k^+} |y(v) - \tilde{y}(v)| dv ds = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k^+} V_2(t) = V_2(t_k). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

由 (36) 式和 (37) 式, 可知当 $t \in [T_6 + t_0, +\infty)$ 时, 有

$$D^+V_2(t) \leq -\delta \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \tilde{x}_i| + |y - \tilde{y}| \right), \quad (38)$$

对 (38) 式在区间 $[T_6 + t_0, t]$ 上积分, 可得

$$V_2(t) + \delta \int_{T_6+t_0}^t \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(s) - \tilde{x}_i(s)| + |y(s) - \tilde{y}(s)| \right) ds \leq V_2(T_6 + t_0) < +\infty,$$

于是

$$\int_{T_6+t_0}^t \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(s) - \tilde{x}_i(s)| + |y(s) - \tilde{y}(s)| \right) ds \leq V_2(T_6 + t_0)/\delta < +\infty,$$

所以

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)| + |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)| \in L^1(T_6 + t_0, +\infty).$$

由定理 2.1 可知, 函数 $|x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)|$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $|y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)|$ 在 $[T_6 + t_0, +\infty)$ 上的导数有界, 因此

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)| + |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)|$$

在 $[T_6 + t_0, +\infty)$ 上是一致连续的.

由文献 [25] 可知

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)| + |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)| = 0.$$

由以上讨论可知

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |x_i(t) - \tilde{x}_i(t)| = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |y(t) - \tilde{y}(t)| = 0,$$

由文献 [22] 中全局渐近稳定性的定义, 可知 $(\tilde{x}_1(t), \tilde{x}_2(t), \dots, \tilde{x}_n(t), \tilde{y}(t))$ 是全局渐近稳定的.

使用定理 3.1 和构造与定理 3.2 中相似的 Lyapunov 函数, 可以得到如下推论.

推论 3.1 如果条件 (H1)-(H5) 成立, 则以 $\omega > 0$ 为周期的系统 (1) 存在一个周期为 $\omega > 0$ 正周期解, 而且是全局渐近稳定的.

参照文献 [18-21] 和文献 [24] 中对捕食者-食饵系统存在正周期解的充分条件, 不难获得以下关于系统 (1) 至少存在一个周期为 $\omega > 0$ 的正周期解的充分条件.

定理 3.3 如果以下条件

$$(H6) \quad \bar{a}_1 + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1 + \theta_k^1) > \overline{c/\gamma} + L_1 \bar{d}_1;$$

$$(H7) \quad \bar{a}_i + \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1 + \theta_k^i) > L_1 \bar{d}_i, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n;$$

$$(H8) \quad \frac{1}{\omega} \sum_{k=1}^q \ln(1 + \mu_k) > \bar{b}_1;$$

成立, 则系统 (1) 至少有一个周期为 $\omega > 0$ 的正周期解.

4 结论

本文研究了具有 Beddington-DeAngelis 功能反应、脉冲、连续时滞和广义扩散函数的捕食者-食饵系统的一致持久性和周期解. 首先引入三个引理, 然后利用脉冲微分方程的比较原理讨论了系统 (1) 持续生存的条件, 使用 Brower 不动点理论证明了正周期解的存在性, 进而给出系统 (1) 存在以 $\omega > 0$ 为周期的正周期解的充分条件. 通过构造 Lyapunov 函数证明了系统 (1) 的周期解是全局渐近稳定的. 从研究中发现, 在满足一定的条件下脉冲参数影响了系统各种群数量的上下界及全局渐近稳定性, 扩散行为不影响系统的一致持久性, 但在系统的全局渐近稳定性中发挥了作用, 时滞参数对系统的影响不显著.

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Qualitative Analysis of Predator-prey System with Beddington-DeAngelis Functional Response, Impulsive, Continuous Delay and General Diffusion

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Abstract: A nonautonomous predator-prey model consisting of n -competing preys and one predator with the Beddington-DeAngelis functional response, impulsive, continuous delay and general diffusion is proposed. First, it is proved that the system is uniform persistence by using the comparing theorem of the impulsive system. Secondly, the existence of periodic solutions is proved through the Brower fixed point theory. Through constructing a Lyapunov mapping, the sufficient conditions for the existence of the positive periodic solution and the global asymptotic stability of the positive periodic solution are obtained. Our results provide a reliable tactic basis for the practical biological resource management.

Keywords: predator-prey system; impulsive; time delay; positive periodic solution; global asymptotic stability